

BACK TO WINTERTIME

SUMMER TIME departs. The hands of the clock move back to Greenwich Mean Time and bring us, after nearly six years, to shorter days and longer nights.

Now there is a nip in the air, and the signs of early morning frost are on the grass; lights flicker early in the streets with a new and welcoming sparkle after years of absence. This is our first winter of peace, but will it be also our winter of discontent?

In our own land we know that for yet another winter we must grin and bear the inconveniences of food and fuel shortage. Stocks of winter clothing are low, and the old suit must do service for another season; there is a famine in children's shoes, and queues show little sign of dwindling.

This is the aftermath of war which seems more grim and penetrating than the actual struggle itself. Those years of war gave us purpose and courage which enabled us to overcome the irritations of daily life with a certain light-heartedness. Can we provide the same light-heartedness and even gaiety this winter? Let us remember that there will be lights in the streets and the windows, and that even if the fire be small it is still cheerful company. Above all it can be a winter of friendly conversation, a time for restoring the old friendships broken by the war, and sealing new friendships.

IN spite of the shortage of books this can still be a winter of reading. On most shelves there are books which are never taken down, though many would bring rich reward in long evenings. Now is the time, too, to start the promised course of steady reading round a definite subject, whether it be gardening or old china; and if you possess guide books and maps yours can be a thrilling winter of imaginary journeys and prospective tramps; you may plan now for all the excitements of travel

which are bound to come again, and, like Puck, you can fling a girdle round the earth in your imaginings.

In many homes this winter there will be continued sorrow and sad memories, and in many, too, a longing for the return of men still serving in the Forces. All the traditional patience and understanding of our people will still be needed to face the irksome delays and slowness in getting back to normal ways of life.

Much of the continued burden of daily life this winter will be due, of course, to our responsibilities in Europe. Large quantities of our coal, clothing, food, and fats must go to Europe if chaos and famine are to be prevented there. Never before were we so linked by the ordinary necessities of life with the European peoples. We shall be shorter in supplies this winter because of the needs of others, but others, too, will go short for our benefit, and this sharing of the common burden will surely deepen the respect and understanding between the world's peoples.

THE full range of our national gift for grumbling and grouching will, no doubt, be revealed this winter, but behind that will, we believe, be displayed our other national gift of understanding the situation and adapting ourselves to it.

We must not lose the victories of freedom which our armies have wrought by falling into petty quarrels among ourselves or with our former comrades in arms. Ours is too large a responsibility for the welfare of the world to be thrown away by bickering or disputations on little things. We showed the world how Britain could live and triumph when the enemy was at the gates, and death rained from the skies. In this less exciting but equally serious hour, in this time of continued adversity, we can prove ourselves to be great people still.

A JAPANESE CHRISTIAN'S VOW

AN American journalist visiting American forces in the widely-scattered battlegrounds of the Pacific, has sent home this story from Okinawa.

During the desperate fighting on this island, Japanese suicide planes were constantly used. At the end of one of these attacks a plane lagging behind the others came down in the sea, and the pilot dragged himself on to the beach and held up his hands in surrender. He was met by an American chaplain, whose particular interest he attracted by pointing first to the cross on the chaplain's uniform and then to his own heart.

When an interpreter came, the Japanese told him that he had been in prison for two years for refusing to fight, and had finally been told he must either train as a suicide pilot or be shot as a traitor. He took the training, but because he had vowed never to commit murder against his fellow-Christians he deliberately jettisoned his plane, though, of course, risking the likelihood of being blown up with it when it crashed. He said he was willing to suffer punishment as a prisoner of war, but hoped that if he lived until the end of the war he might return to Japan to train as a Christian missionary to his own people.

60-Foot Ship Models

BRITISH shipbuilders mean to build the best and fastest ships afloat, and the care they are taking to fulfil this is shown in an experiment about to be made.

Usually, when an important ship is to be constructed, experiments are carried out with models in a testing tank equipped with a wind tunnel by which artificial storms are created as the model floats across the tank.

A shipbuilding firm has built recently two 60-foot-long steel models. Every inch of the models' joints have been X-rayed

for flaws in structure, and they will be taken to sea for testing. Their special steel hulls will be submitted to every rigour of the sea, in fact, they may be deliberately wrecked and salvaged to satisfy the experimenters. If the experiment is satisfactory a mother ship will be built.

Some time ago, to see if barnacles, which shorten ships' lives by poisoning underwater plates, would accumulate on their slippery surface, two polished steel plates were sunk in the Firth of Clyde. When the plates were salvaged they were free of barnacles.

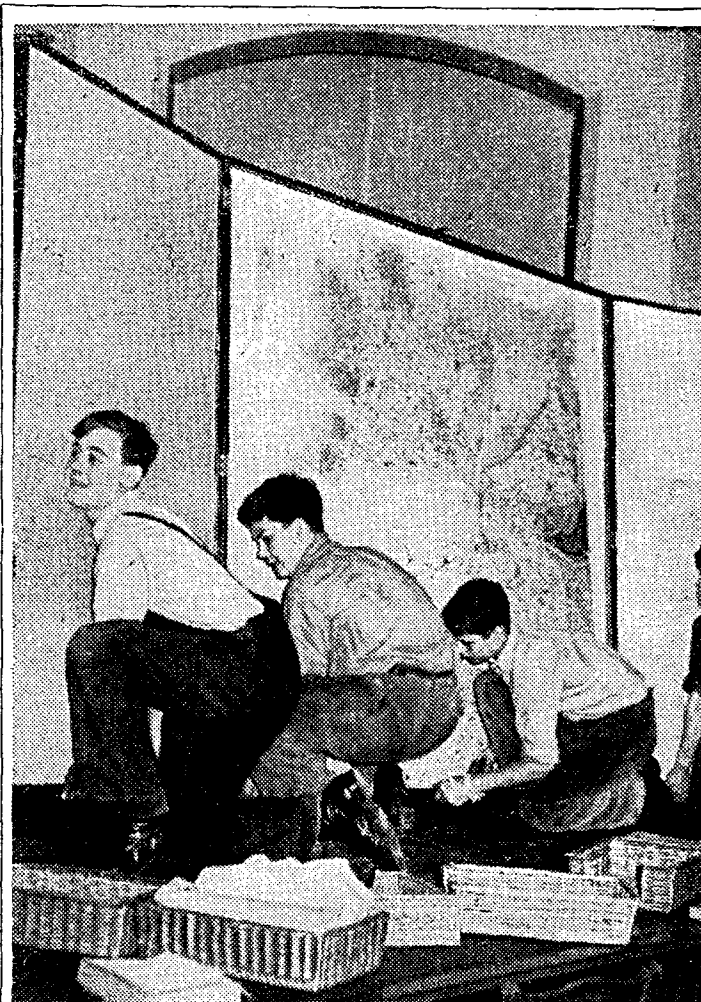
Wasps to the Rescue

A CONSIGNMENT of black wasps from Zanzibar recently arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, by a flying-boat. The wasps, which had been ordered by the Island Territories Department, were kept in insect-proof boxes at an Auckland plant research station before being sent to Samoa to assist an earlier consignment in combating the coconut-beetle menace. Known to entomologists as *Scolia reficornis*, the insects are about an inch long and similar to the mason bee. They are bluish-black, with iridescent wings, and some have a little red on the antennae.

The wasps were flown in containers from Zanzibar to Cairo and thence to Karachi. From there they were brought by Quantas Empire Airways to Sydney, via Ceylon and Perth, and the Tasman flying-boat carried them safely on the 1200-mile journey from Sydney to Auckland.

Although not dangerous to human beings or animals, the wasps sting and destroy the grub of the coconut beetle, whose depredations cause losses amounting to thousands of pounds a year. The beetle has been known to ruin 75 to 80 per cent of the palms in a coconut plantation.

CHILDREN'S
EVERY TUESDAY
3d
POSTAGE
Inland 1d
Abroad 1d
No 1385
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



Where D Day Was Planned

Now that the Army has given up St Paul's School, London, these boys are removing the map from the High Master's study where the details of the D Day plan were worked out.

AN ADVENTURE WITH ELEPHANTS

Many tales of holiday adventures have been exchanged by boys and girls recently returned to school, but we feel that few can have had such a thrilling experience as this, described by an 11-year-old South African reader of the C.N.

LAST week my brother and I went down to the low-veld with my father, who is an official of the Native Trust. The low-veld is the wildest part of the Northern Transvaal, where there are many wild animals, and hardly any white people.

While we were having lunch on the banks of the Middle Letaba River, a young native boy ran and told us that two big elephants which had been turned out of the herd were ruining his pumpkins, and were determined to push down his hut. He said that a few days ago, while he was reaping his lands, he saw them push down a huge tree just to get the juicy roots to eat. After lunch we decided to go to the boy's kraal, to see if any severe damage had been done.

After travelling a mile over a bumpy road we came to a standstill in front of a native village and inquired if the natives had seen any trace of the two ele-

phants. They directed us down a newly-made sleigh path which led to a big kraal.

After loading our rifles we set out through the thick bush and suddenly saw the elephants in a clearing. As we came nearer in the car we thought they would let us go through.

But not for long did we think that, for out of the thickets came the oldest one, charging as he came. It interested me to watch his cruel and vicious eyes coming nearer and nearer. He threw up his trunk and flapped his huge ears.

Luckily we were able to get away, but we were all very scared as you can imagine. This ended a very exciting afternoon.

Radio by Rail

A COMPLETE broadcasting station is being sent to India from Britain. The first stage of its 5000-mile journey was by rail from Cleckheaton to Immingham, and as the outfit of the station (including generators, transmitters, towers, cables, huts, office equipment) weighs 700 tons, 183 railway wagons were required to carry it.

TRYING AGAIN IN INDIA

LAST July the C N wrote of the failure of the two chief political parties in India to agree about Britain's generous offer of self-government. Now a new offer has been made by Britain to help India along the road to self-rule.

In the summer it was not that the parties concerned, the Congress Party, which largely represents the Hindus, and the Moslem League representing the Mohammedans, had much fault to find with the generosity of the offer, but that they were unable to agree with each other as to the form the future constitution of India should take, the Moslems, about 23 per cent of the population, being jealous of the Hindus having too much power.

This was the second offer of self-government Britain had made, for in 1942 the Indian political parties were unable to agree to a plan which Sir Stafford Cripps took to India.

Britain, however, has not been daunted by these two failures, and she is still determined to play her part in making India a self-governing, sovereign state. So a short time ago the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, in Britain, and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, in India, broadcast yet another offer. Lord Wavell had recently returned to India from Britain where he had been in consultation with the Government on the new scheme for setting up self-government, and this he outlined in his broadcast.

An Election Soon

He told the peoples of India that the British Government intend to convene, as soon as possible, a delegation of leading Indian statesmen whose task will be to frame a constitution for an independent India. The first step towards this will be to hold elections in India so that the people can choose representatives for the Provincial Legislatures and for the Central—All-India—Legislature, and these elections will shortly take place.

Tomorrow's Oil Supplies

THE signing of the agreement on petroleum production between Britain and the U S is a heartening event in a world so full of disagreement.

Mr Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War, brought an American delegation to London to meet a British delegation headed by Mr Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power. They sought to revise last year's agreement about world oil production which the American Senate refused to ratify.

Their talks dealt, among other matters, with the oil-fields of the Middle East, where, although there are many American-owned production centres, British interests on the whole are biggest.

This Middle-East petroleum-producing region is thought to be the greatest in the world after that of the U S, though so far it has not produced anything like the volume of the petroleum tapped in the American oilfields. During the war, for instance, the U S oilfields produced about 5,000,000 barrels a day while the Middle East produced only about 700,000 a day.

The Americans believe that with fuller development this is likely to become the world's greatest oil-producing territory,

Immediately after the elections Lord Wavell will hold discussions with representatives from the newly-elected Provincial Legislatures as to how the body which is to mould India's future Constitution is to be selected. For when a new state is to be formed, its Constitution, that is, the permanent law as to the sort of government it is to have, must first of all be agreed on by all parties. Its Constitution is the foundation on which the whole political future of that country will rest. The problem, therefore, of selecting the men who are to frame India's new Constitution is an all-important one.

A New Constitution

It is now suggested that when Lord Wavell meets the newly-elected representatives, he and they shall discuss the proposals in Sir Stafford Cripps' 1942 plan for selecting the men who are to frame the new Constitution, but the representatives will be quite free to suggest any other method by which a Constitution-framing body may be chosen.

These new proposals have not been received with much enthusiasm by the Indian Congress party, which, at its recent meeting, described them in a resolution as "vague, inadequate, and unsatisfactory." However, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary for India, has stated that he is not disturbed nor disheartened by these criticisms and has confidence in the new plan.

Britain's sincerity in her determination to do her duty by the 400 million people of India is apparent to all the world. The moral responsibility for the success or failure of the new plan rests on the Indian leaders themselves.

and Mr Ickes, indeed, has prophesied that American oil wells have reserves for only another 14 years. It is natural, therefore, that the Americans should be interested in the future of the Middle East region.

The task of laying the foundation for full international agreement about the oil industry is a formidable one, for the subject is extremely complicated, and behind the scenes on both sides are powerful commercial interests.

Nevertheless, the fact that American and British government-appointed negotiators tackled this problem in a spirit of frankness is a demonstration that Anglo-American friendship, so vital to humanity, cannot be dimmed by material disputes, however complex.

The new agreement sets up an Anglo-American Petroleum Commission to study all matters connected with the production and sale of petroleum. The Commissioners will aim at the negotiation of an eventual world petroleum agreement to be signed by all nations who produce or consume petrol, and this future agreement will, it is hoped, set up a permanent International Petroleum Council.

A purposeful stride in the right direction has been made.

Britain Will Pay Her Way

IN the course of the Lend-Lease talks at Washington information has been submitted by Lord Keynes and Lord Halifax seeking to show the extent of Britain's war effort in comparison with that of the United States. Here are some of the facts presented:

The total British casualties were two and three-quarters as great as those of the United States. The number of killed and missing was three and a half times as great.

The total British war expenditure was 50 per cent greater than that of the U S.

The loss in Britain's investments abroad was thirty-five times as heavy as that of the United States.

British Commonwealth merchant shipping was more than halved, to 19,500,000 tons, while America's increased over four times, to 50,000,000 tons.

Writing on this revelation of facts, the New York Times says that the British have come as a people proud of the cause in which they stripped their resources, and are appealing for aid as a matter of justice.

Lord Halifax, in a broadcast talk to the people of America, said that the economic situation of Britain was serious, but it was not desperate.

This was further emphasised in a speech at Sheffield by Mr Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr Dalton said that our shortage of dollars had already compelled us to cut down some of our imports from the United States.

"We shall co-operate to the full with the United Nations," said Mr Dalton, but it must be on fair and equal terms. "There is a great moral debt owing to us, who, for the world's sake, stood alone, in gallant isolation, unafraid, through those dark early days of the war."

"We who have won the war must win the peace," said Mr Dalton. "We go to meet the future with our heads high. We shall pay our way. We shall enter into no commitments which we are not confident that we can honour; we shall shape our own democratic destiny in our own British way."

Wonderful Bonzo

A SHELL with a fuse which was really a radio set played a big part in bringing down flying bombs and Japanese suicide planes.

The Army called this shell Bonzo, and its radio fuse, complete with transmitter, receiver, and aerial, was contained within its nose. The radio fuse ensured that the shell exploded if it passed within a certain distance of its target, a most desirable factor in combating the flying bomb and the suicide plane. Great technical difficulties had to be overcome before the shell was made safe from exploding when near the ground and capable of withstanding the shock of being fired from a gun. In addition, a battery had to be designed which would not deteriorate when stored. But the problems were overcome and details of this British invention were sent in 1940 to the U S, who made all the fuses used.

WORLD NEWS REEL

CHURCH membership in the U S is higher than ever before. 72 million people belong to the different churches. This is four million more than in 1943.

Australia's population in June, 1944 (excluding aborigines), was 7,306,637. This was 274,276 more than in 1940.

Chinese Quakers have appointed a small committee to get into touch quickly with Japanese Quakers, "hoping to find out if there is any service we could render them."

Archbishop Damaskinos, the Regent of Greece, has received a gift of £20,000 from the Churches of this country, as a token of fellowship and sympathy.

Flight - Lieutenant Geoffrey Carr, while a prisoner-of-war in Singapore, made a complete X-ray set for the hospital out of odds and ends.

All the Russian "displaced persons" in the British zone in Germany, totalling about 900,000, and all the 177,000 Italian displaced persons, have now left the zone.

RHODESIA is sending a gift to Britain of 64,000 dozen eggs.

A film of the trial of the army officers who tried to kill Hitler has been shown in a Berlin cinema. It was seven miles long and lasted nine hours. Before the film was cut it was 36 miles long.

HOME NEWS REEL

THE picturesque old Fishermen's church at Hastings, closed during the war, may soon be reopened.

RAF men with one-man businesses are to be allowed quicker demobilisation.

The Government have allocated 117 wartime factories to private firms for civilian production. About 220,000 workers will find employment in them.

Mrs Annie L. Peskett, whose house was hit by the first flying bomb that fell in Wimbledon, has celebrated her 100th birthday.

When an explosion caused a fire at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Kirkby, Liverpool, girl workers who had escaped ran back into the burning building, in which ammunition was exploding, in order to rescue injured girls.

London passed its Thanksgiving Week Savings Target of £125,000,000 by more than £15,000,000. The investments averaged £200 a second for eight days.

PRACTICALLY all the fishing grounds off the East Anglian coast have now been cleared of mines. More than 1000 Scottish fishermen have sailed south to take part in the fishing.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE Casualties Union recently gave a demonstration at Gilwell Park, the Boy Scout Association's Training Centre, during a Scouts' reunion. Members of the Union stage "accidents" to help in the teaching of first aid.

Scouts of Cheam, Surrey, gave valuable help with the harvest during their short camping holiday. Each boy worked sixty hours.

While lined up for inspection at camp, Scouts of the 1st Hatfield and Brookmans Park Troops heard a suspicious crack-

The Colonial Office has announced a £500,000 grant to British Guiana for a drainage and irrigation scheme, and another of over £100,000 to Uganda for education.

The Czech Minister of Health has been in London discussing with Mr Aneurin Bevan collaboration between Britain and Czechoslovakia in their health policy.

John Cobb, holder of the world's land speed record of 369 m.p.h., is planning to visit Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, to attempt to set up a new record of 400 m.p.h.

Canada's shipment of 100,000 cases of eggs to Britain is the biggest the Dominion has ever sent.

In six months' time the Allied garrison of Japan will probably number 200,000 men, General MacArthur has announced.

Three Super-Fortresses which attempted recently to fly non-stop from Japan to Washington had to land at Chicago owing to lack of fuel. They had flown 5995 miles. The world's long-distance flying record is still that of the two RAF planes which in 1938 flew 7158 miles from Egypt to Darwin, Australia.

Many ships for the Portuguese Merchant Service are to be built in Britain.

It is estimated that since VE Day 500,000 cars have returned to the roads in Britain.

The coronation chair, which was sent to Gloucester for safety during the war, is now back in Westminster Abbey.

At the present time the people of Britain consume every week: 30,000 tons of meat; 7000 tons of bacon; 10,000 tons of fats; 3000 tons of butter; 4000 tons of cheese; 6000 tons of preserves; 3000 tons of tea; 30,000 tons of sugar.

A new rose, claimed to be the smallest in the world, was shown at the autumn display of the National Rose Society in London. Called the Josephine Wheatcroft, it measures less than three-quarters of an inch across.

Radio heating apparatus for domestic purposes was demonstrated at a recent exhibition at Dorland Hall, London.

A MAN who as the result of an accident had a 13-inch steel rod through his head, had it removed by surgeons without injury to brain or eye.

Mr Philip Hendy, Director of the Leeds Art Gallery, is succeeding Sir Kenneth Clark as Director of the National Gallery.

ling. Wading across a river, they were in time to prevent a stubble fire in an adjoining cornfield.

At the Boys Brigade Council meetings in London, two Secretaries of the kindred organisation in Denmark (the Frivilligt Drenge-Forbund) made an unexpected appearance. They spoke of experiences of FDF members during the German occupation, and mentioned that during the war years the organisation increased its strength from 15,000 to 21,000.

Squirrels at the Bird-Table CARGOES OF GOLD

NUTS are going underground. As the harvest ripens in the woods, hazel nuts, beechnuts, and acorns are disappearing in multitudes at the instance of the squirrels. Seizing a find, the squirrel carries it off at a gallop, halting at some desirable spot to scoop a little hollow like lightning, place the nut in it, cover it with earth, and then scamper back for more.

When nuts could be freely bought owners of bird-tables in squirrel-haunted country found these little four-footed beauties something of a trial. Nuts might be speared or tied to strings; but others were placed in bowls for the hungry birds; but the bowls

were robbed by the squirrels, which carried off the nuts for burial.

Comedy attended these robberies. At one table known to a C N correspondent there was undeclared war between the squirrels and the jays. If, as a jay approached the bowl, a scolding squirrel popped his head above the brim, the big, handsome bird was afraid to alight. If, on the other hand, a jay was busy in the bowl, then the squirrels in turn were too alarmed to continue their foray. Never was there a clearer proof that in circumstances such as these possession is nine points of the law!

IN the early days of the war a British cruiser steamed thousands of miles through submarine-infested seas with £60,000,000 in gold.

One Saturday afternoon escorted lorries left Cape Town for Simonstown loaded with gold. At Simonstown the cruiser was stowed with bullion worth £30,000,000 and steamed at full speed for New York, which was reached in record time. The cruiser returned and took on board the remaining gold and again crossed to the U.S. at record speed. On her two journeys the vessel had carried two of the largest consignments of gold ever to leave Africa.

Head-Hunters No More

THE Solomon Islands, scene of so much bitter fighting, and now, happily, free from the grip of Nippon, are proverbially the home of savages and head-hunters. That that is not so today has been made very clear by the Bishop of Melanesia, writing recently in an American magazine.

Some of the U.S. marines who landed on the Solomons were just a bit disappointed that no head-hunters were on view, writes the Bishop. Instead, they found folk with some culture of their own, of a very kindly disposition, ready to help when men were in trouble. They found the Solomon Islanders doing a

great job of work as Christian ministers and as native doctors.

The Bishop of Melanesia goes on to say that for three years the Solomon Islanders were caught up in the vortex of war, saw great ships, thousands of planes, and hosts of men, engaged in deadly combat. All the sympathetic consideration of men of good will, the bishop adds, will be needed to rebuild again all that has been destroyed, and to re-establish native life without destroying the old roots of Solomon Island life and culture. They are, he concludes, a fine people, capable of great things.

It is well that we should get our ideas right concerning those distant native races about which, generally speaking, we read only in story books.

LIGHT AIRCRAFT

AFTER six years on war production aircraft firms can now turn to peace production, and a Leicester firm has already received an order for 1000 light aircraft. This type of plane is for private and club use and costs £825. A civil version of the Auster, a plane greatly used during the war as an artillery spotter, the new machine is a three seater; it has a maximum speed of 125 m.p.h. and a range of 250 miles, or 550 miles if a long-range tank is fitted.

MORE COAL

THE Mineworkers' Union have distributed half a million leaflets round the coalfields urging the miners to respond to the call for an increase in the production of coal by eight million tons during the winter.

The leaflet states that the National Executive Committee of the Union have pledged the mineworkers to take every possible step to meet the demands of the Labour Government, and it goes on to say that "nationalisation is coming, and the problem of the Labour Government will be made easier if coal production can be increased during the next few months."

The Minister of Fuel and Power has decided to place the responsibility for dealing with absenteeism among coal miners on the shoulders of the Mineworkers' Union, and this responsibility has been accepted.

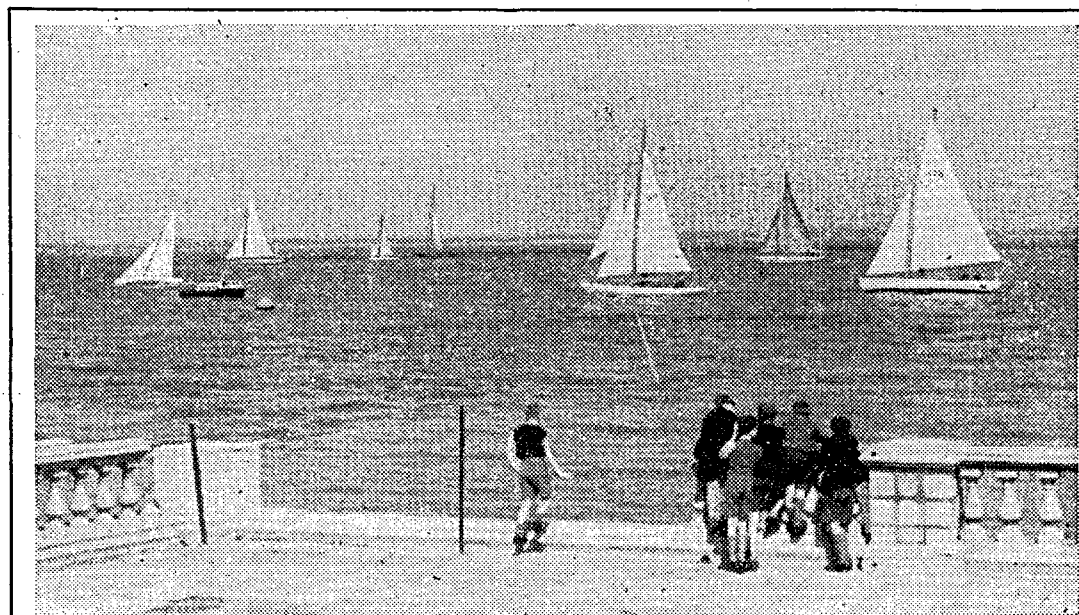
ICES IN ICELAND

MR OLAF OLAFS, who has been visiting Blackpool, is known as the ice-cream man from Iceland. He makes his living by keeping an ice-cream parlour in Reykjavic, Iceland's capital. Mr Olafs was given a place of honour at a recent meeting of the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool when it was addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee.

From Tunnage to Tonnage

PROPRIETORS of French vineyards complain of the difficulty in exporting wine to Britain owing to their lack of corks and bottles. Their ancestors shipped wine enough to our ancestors without the aid of bottles. They had no option. England had few glass wine bottles before the 17th century; only 29 are known to survive from that century. But in the days when tea, coffee, and cocoa were unknown to us, and it was dangerous to drink water lest it should prove fatal from contamination, wine from France was consumed in great quantities here, the poor contenting themselves with weak beer.

The wine came in immense barrels, called tuns, each tun containing 252 gallons. The trade gave our country a merchant navy, and our language a word, Henry the Seventh caused a Navigation Act to be passed prohibiting the importation of French wines into England in any ships but English. With the passing of this Act it became the custom to measure ships by their capacity to carry tuns. Our modern word, tonnage, derives from that Tudor term, which meant the number of tuns of wine a vessel could show in its hold for transport from Bordeaux to England.



Yacht Racing Again

These lads at Cowes in the Isle of Wight are watching the start of Britain's first ocean-going yacht race since 1939. The finish was at Dinard in France, and the course was via Torbay, because of minefields still uncleared in the English Channel.

GOODBYE TO THE WORCESTER

ONE of our most famous "wooden walls" is to leave its position at Greenhithe. It is H.M.S. Worcester, of the Thames Nautical Training College, which has been moored at Greenhithe since 1871. To her berth will come H.M.S. Exmouth, which was the parent ship of the naval minesweepers at Scapa Flow, and at Greenhithe she will assume the name of her predecessor.

In her 74 years of training service more than 4000 Worcester cadets have become officers in the Merchant navy and R.N.R.

The Finances of the Church

IN a report by the Financial Commission appointed at the summer session of the Church Assembly in 1942 it is suggested that where the work and responsibility justify it, a benefice income of £500 a year should now be regarded as the minimum, and that parish church councils should be told very plainly that they must contribute much more generously towards the stipends of the clergy.

The Commission also hope that it may be possible to arrive at some measure of agreement on scales of pay for the assistant clergy, so that there may be a common policy throughout the Church.

In 1940, the last year in which statistics were compiled, the average sum contributed for all Church purposes was about one shilling a communicant each week. The Commission say that if this average were doubled, a further £5,500,000 would be available for the work of the Church.

An important recommendation in this report is that, in the interests of good administration and financial economy, all the bodies which deal with the finances of the Church centrally, including the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty, should be combined to form one "Treasury."

GROWTH OF AIR TRANSPORT

THE International Air Traffic Association—known as IATA—which was founded in 1919, is now being merged into the new International Air Transport Association.

The final meeting of the old IATA was held recently in London and was attended by the representatives of 14 countries. Lord Winster, Minister of Civil Aviation, told the meeting that IATA was not being wound up because it had failed but because the growth of air transport was such that it was necessary to build a larger association with a world-wide membership.

THE AIRMEN'S CHAPEL

TURNHOUSE aerodrome, near Edinburgh, is the proud possessor of a unique chapel. Its fittings, decorations, and furniture were designed and made by the airmen themselves in the station workshop, the pulpit, for instance, from packing-cases.

It was from Turnhouse that our fighters went up to oppose the first enemy air attack on this country—the unsuccessful bombing of naval units in the Forth on October 16, 1939.

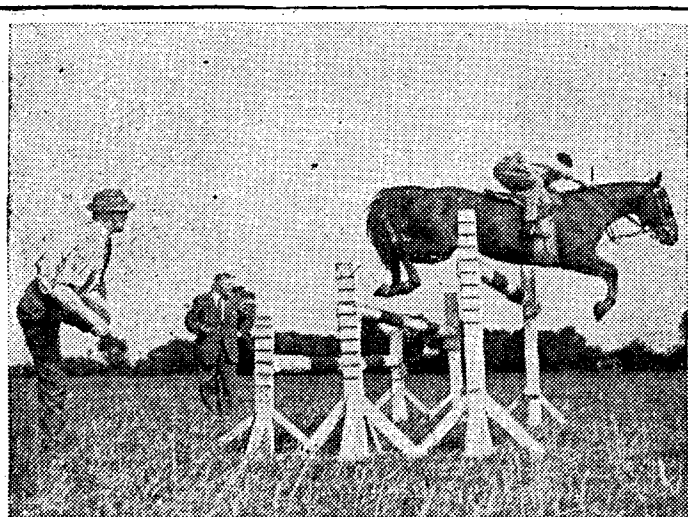
Make Do and Mend 500 Years Ago

WE have all been warned that the policy of Make Do and Mend must continue. There cannot yet be any release of material in quantities sufficient to reclothe us as we wish. That is the law. Even without legal enactment on the subject, similar conditions prevail throughout Europe, France, cradle of women's fashions, being no exception. But France has long had before her a royal example of how to Make Do.

Louis the Eleventh, who was her king nearly 500 years ago, was, like our Thomas Guy, whose splendid gift founded the now world-famous hospital named

after him, princely in great things, but a real miser in all else. Louis founded three universities and encouraged art and literature, yet he would receive a deputation of nobles when meanly, shabbily dressed, and seated on a wretched old broken chair. There was no doubt as to his making do and mending. Indeed, there survives—or long did survive—an account for a transaction that might do credit to methods that are today being employed by most of us.

It was a bill for the repair of an old doublet, into which new sleeves had been sewn in place of the ragged ones.



The Champion

Taking a triple-bar jump on his own pony is Alan Oliver, aged 11 and one of the best young riders in Britain. He started riding when he was one and since then has won hundreds of prizes at pony shows. His father, nearest the camera, is giving a sympathetic kick as Alan clears the bars.

A WAR CRIMINAL OF OTHER DAYS

JUSTICE, with her even scales, is about to pronounce judgment on the crimes committed by notorious Germans during the War. They were warned, as they went red-handed about their dreadful work, that in time the Allies would call them to account, and now the hour, with its assize, is at hand.

They had, however, German forerunners in their ill-doing, men of fame, foremost of whom was Bismarck, who, in 1871, formed the German Empire from its scattered elements. He is the man who, with cruelty and cunning, with lies and deceit, fomented three successive wars, declaring, quite in the Hitler manner, that the wars were forced upon an innocent, unoffending Germany. He enjoyed immense triumphs, and was acclaimed the greatest man in Europe. But in the twilight of his days, after Kaiser Wilhelm had thrust him from the Chancellorship, the crime-stained veteran once conducted a terrible inquest on himself.

Seated among friends at his home at Varzin, he roused himself from a melancholy reverie to declare that all that he had done had brought happiness to no one, but had made many unhappy. Then he uttered this grim confession: "Had it not been for me there would have been three great wars the less;

the lives of 80,000 men would not have been sacrificed; and many parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not now be mourners." He concluded with the dreadful declaration: "But that I have settled with my Maker!"

Many of our readers have been taught to believe that Bismarck was a true friend of England. It is strange that we should have had to turn for the truth to China, to the Memoirs of Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman. In 1896 Li visited Bismarck, whom he admired, and later published what the Chancellor said to him. Telling Li that the time was coming when Germany would dominate Europe, Bismarck went on: "England, with all her bluster and show, has a hundred weak points; she knows that a conflict with a Power (Germany) nearly her equal, will mean her undoing. I hate the boasting Englishers."

Such was the actual attitude towards us of the German statesman who was declared to be our friend.

We heard similar language from 1939 onwards from men among those now about to be tried as war criminals. Bismarck feared posterity's verdict, saying, "My sole ambition now is to get a good epitaph..." His successors in evil-doing cannot hope even for that.

Time-Saving in Parliament

THE change-over from war to peace involves the solution of so many pressing Government problems that some method of speeding-up legislation is vital. Accordingly, a scheme which aims at quicker Parliamentary action has been formulated.

The main proposal is that, with certain exceptions, the committee stage of practically all Parliamentary Bills shall be dealt with, not by the House itself going into Committee, but by Standing Committees, the number of which (at present five) and their hours of sitting should, it is suggested, be increased. When a Bill is urgent, a timetable for the Standing Committee would, it is thought, have to be adhered to.

The Government, who go no farther than suggesting that the scheme could be given a trial are, in effect, proposing a procedure in regard to Parliamentary Bills similar to that which is followed in local government, where all knotty problems are thrashed out by a committee before submission to the local council.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in a memorandum to the Select Committee on Procedure in Public Business, has suggested that controversial clauses in a Bill might be taken on the floor of the House and not by the Standing Committee. This, the Speaker thinks, would avoid long debate in the Standing Committee, and another on the Report stage in the House.

William Willett's Will

IN the small hours of Sunday morning next will end a great deception which has lasted without a break for more than five and a half years.

It has been a deception well worth while, though, because for most of us it has meant a gift of more than 2500 hours of daylight, and it has also saved vast quantities of valuable fuel.

When Summer Time ends for this year on Sunday morning, October 7, we shall return to Greenwich Mean Time for the first time since February 25, 1940, and until it comes into force again next spring we shall have no need to pretend it is the time it is not.

The idea of saving daylight by advancing the clock came from a London builder, William Willett. He interested influential people in his suggestion, and for eight years in succession a Bill was introduced into Parliament to carry the proposal of Summer Time into law. Each time it was thrown out. But in 1916, a year after William Willett had died, it became law. An Act ordained that for the period May 21 to October 1 legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Time.

This was an Englishman's idea, but Britain was not first to use it; for while Parliament had been busy discussing it Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries had adopted Summer Time.

The Summer Time Law

Even after Summer Time had become established in Britain it was no part of the permanent law of the land, the law concerning it having to be renewed year by year, until 1925, when the Summer Time Act stated finally the period in which it should operate.

Thus Summer Time, which became law during the first Great War, at its ninth attempt to pass Parliament, had to wait a further nine years before it became stabilised. It is worth while recalling the comment of Mr Winston Churchill on that occasion so long ago:

"Amid all the evils the war has left behind Summer Time may fairly take its place among the more enduring features of the Victory. We have been in the position of the prisoner in the Spanish 'dungeon'. He remained for years in his dark cell, wondering how he would escape. One day he pushed at the door. The door was open and he walked out."

Summer Time was as simple as that, and its effects have proved as beneficial to millions of people in many lands.

The Will of William Willett gave us all an extra hour of sunlight every summer day. By extending Summer Time throughout the year and making use of Double Summer Time for part of the year in a time of need we increased his legacy.

PRAIRIE ROADS

A HIGHWAY programme which will cost Canada about £37,000,000 has been recommended by the Alaska Prairie Highway Association. It is proposed to make more than 6700 miles of roads which would give easy access to main cities, towns, and forests of the prairie provinces and British Columbia.

The EDITOR'S TABLE

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

SIR HENRY FRENCH, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food, on retiring from office recently, said: "If I were asked to choose the time and the moment I wished to live in, I would have picked these last few years."

That is the way to live. No seeking for an easy life, but rather for adventure, involving, perhaps, hardships and fighting against odds. That, alone, is the spirit which will win through in the future, and help to put a sick world on its feet again.

A Voice From a Garden

MILLIONS of people heard of the sudden passing of Mr C. H. Middleton with a deep sense of personal loss. His was a voice known throughout the land—a calm, unaffected, friendly voice which was always welcome.

Mr Middleton had the perfect radio technique of seeming to step right into one's own home, just to have a little chat. He knew all about gardening problems, for he was an expert; but he never lectured. Like most men, he had a little garden of his own. Like most men, he was willing to confess failure and disappointment. Like most men, he was ever ready with a sly dig against authority. Most of us, listening to him, felt that he was a man after our own heart—One of Us.

The Wireless Age has brought to light other men with this great gift of the "Friendly Voice"—Freddie Grisewood, whose wireless conversations with Mr Middleton were a sheer delight to garden-lovers, is another; but it remains a rare and enviable gift, and we shall all greatly miss this voice that has suddenly been stilled.

CARRY ON

Our Friends the Books

BOOKS are a guide in youth, and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from becoming a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living, we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride, or design in their conversation.

Jeremy Collier

AUTUMN GLORY

Is thy life's summer passing?
Think not thy joys are o'er,
Thou hast not seen what autumn
For thee may have in store.
Press on, though summer waneth
And falter not nor fear,
For God can make the autumn
The glory of the year.

Frances Ridley Havergal

THE FUTURE OF

EVER since the release of atomic power over Japan all thoughtful people have been wondering where that epoch-making discovery will lead us.

Professor Oliphant, of Birmingham University, who was a member of the committee of scientists responsible for the development of the atomic bomb, told the Birmingham Rotary Club that the idea that Britain and America, or any other country, could control the bomb by keeping the process secret was "just rot," and he urged the spending in this country of £100,000,000 in the next ten years to develop the military and

Reforming Neg

IN a report recently issued by the National Council of Social Service it is stated that sending people to prison for neglecting their children is of little use if neglect continues when they come out. The report suggests that colonies or cottages should be established where neglectful parents or guardians could be instructed in the proper care of children.

How serious is the problem is

Under the E

A MAN is at his strongest at forty. Fortified.

HORSE sense should be brought to bear on the housing problem, declares a speaker. Wants stable work.

THERE are scores between nations which must be settled. Not musical ones, though it is hoped to produce harmony.

A MOTORIST says he does not like driving in the rain. Would rather the rain was driving.

PETER WAN KN

If scales are a sour



These Thir

A PASSING smile, a friendly gaze,
A helping hand on gloomy days—
Some proffered aid, a kindly deed,
A soft, calm voice to hear and heed—
The scent of hay, a sweet-eyed flower,
The blend of hues at sunset's hour—
The majesty of changeless hills,

HEAVENLY

OH, happy is the man who hears
Instruction's warning voice,
And who celestial Wisdom makes
His early, only choice.

For she has treasures greater far
Than east or west unfold;
And her rewards more precious are
Than all their stores of gold.

In her right hand she holds to view
A length of happy days;

ATOMIC POWER

economic uses of nuclear energy.

The lesson to be learned from this is obvious: the General Assembly of the United Nations (the first meeting of which, it is hoped, will take place in London not later than December), with its councils and committees, must become a realistic, swiftly-moving, all-powerful force in the world, with atomic power as the sword of Damocles, ever-present and ever threatening, acting as a spur to its efforts.

The brotherhood of the United Nations must be a living reality, far-seeing, and blind to nothing. By this means alone will the world find peace and happiness.

ectful Parents

shown by the figure in the report, of 500,000 cases of neglect or of cruelty to children since the war began.

C N readers have very decided views on this heartrending question of the neglect of helpless children and they will agree that, however strong the case for punishment, it is far better that these erring parents should, if possible, be taught how to carry out their duties.

itor's Table

OWING to shortage of materials Greek children write lessons in sand. The teachers must have grit.

THERE is a new spirit abroad, says a writer. We want it at home, too.

IF they want a long day at the sea Londoners must put themselves out. At the right station.

IS the prefabricated house worthy of our people? is a matter to be discussed. Someone should go into it.

gs Endure

The cool of dells and murmur'ing rills—
A singing bird when night rolls back,
An unfrequented upland track—
The peace of God when Nature sleeps
And many a star her welcome peeps—
These things endure, in thought and mind.
The tinsel doth oblivion find.
W. Spencer Leeming

WISDOM

Riches, with splendid honours joined,
Are what her left displays.

She guides the young with innocence,
In pleasure's paths to tread,
A crown of glory she bestows
Upon the hoary head.

According as her labours rise
So her rewards increase; [ness,
Her ways are ways of pleasant-
And all her paths are peace.

John Logan

The Enemy Within

We have recently been reading an address given by an American journalist in Boston, and we were impressed by these passages:

OUR most vicious enemy has not been the Oriental who launched a secret attack on our Pacific fortress, or the methodical Teuton. Our most vicious enemy was and is within.

Is it fanciful to declare that our greatest enemy will be our own folly, or apathy, or selfishness? Too many of us have been bemused or bamboozled by a kind of mental lethargy and shortsightedness that is almost incredible.

Germany and Japan lie prostrate. The brotherhood of man is no longer threatened from without. Wisdom, courage, alertness and, above all, unselfishness—these are the qualities which must possess the world, and each individual, if we are to remove the enemy within and find (to quote Henry Newbolt) "dearer yet the brotherhood that binds the brave of all the earth."

Britain's Tourist Trade

A BRITISH newspaper correspondent in America has reported that every recent poll of public opinion in the U.S., except one, on the subject of foreign travel, has shown that the land most Americans want to visit as soon as foreign travel is reopened, is the United Kingdom. Even in that one exception Britain shared the top place with South America.

Here is a wonderful chance for us to develop a valuable tourist trade. It is to be hoped that the authorities will appoint a special department to do everything possible to make our country attractive to visitors.

JUST AN IDEA

Do not wait to give in kind or kindness tomorrow—spare a mite today.

HIS WAYS

THE Lord is gracious and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy.

The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works.

The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him; he will also hear their cry, and will save them.
Psalm 145

This Freedom

FOR what is freedom, but the unfettered use Of all the powers which God for use had given?

But chiefly this, Him first, Him last to view

Through meaner powers and secondary things

Effulgent as through clouds that veil His blaze.
Coleridge

Back to Peace on the Railways

OUR railways are very active in their endeavours to get back to peacetime conditions.

New timetables have just come into operation affecting long-distance and suburban trains. Many more trains are being run, the L M S alone putting on an extra 44, and expresses are speeded up. The Flying Scotsman is scheduled to save 50 minutes on the King's Cross-Edinburgh run, and the Euston-Inverness train shortens its time by 103 minutes. On the G W R ten new long-distance services are in operation, and 35 others speeded up.

The restaurant car returns to 84 long-distance trains and more will be added as conditions improve. Sleeping coaches are now available to the public.

All these improvements are a step towards more adequate and efficient railway services. But the railway companies have a difficult job in maintaining efficiency owing to the shortage of labour. Until more labour is available the schemes prepared must be dealt with slowly, although the job of building new coaches is going on, the L M S making 800 corridor coaches to seat 33,000 passengers, and the Southern already using some brand-new passenger coaches.

The L N E R are showing considerable enterprise in the design of 4600 new coaches. In a booklet called Design for Comfort, which the company have issued, old and new types of passenger accommodation are shown, and questions are asked which the public are invited to answer. Here are some of the questions:

Do you prefer an open coach or a compartment?

Should there be general or individual lighting in a passenger coach?

Do you prefer the decoration and upholstery in gay colours or restful colours?

Should there be a large luggage rack with a small one underneath?

Do you prefer full meals in a dining car, or light meals in a buffet car?

It is good to learn of this awakening to the prospect of comfort and pleasure in railway travelling after many years of discomfort and inconvenience.

FEEDING THE WORLD

Food statisticians from all over Europe, Canada, and America, have been meeting in London to consider the distribution of food. With them were representatives of Unrra, the combined Food Board and the Allied Control Commissions in Germany and Austria.

The delegates were welcomed by Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food, who said that they must get busy assessing each country's essential human needs in the food line, also the extent to which those needs can be met from home production or existing stocks. Only, said Sir Ben Smith, by having that information would they be able to assess fairly the claims of each country for a share in the world's food supplies, or, in the case of the exporting countries, the share which they might be expected to contribute to the common pool.

SHOPPING IN SHANGHAI

With the long, black night of Japanese tyranny ended, the treaty port of Shanghai once again prepares to resume its place as the great trading centre of China. This is a glimpse of the fascinating old seaport as it was before the war.

ALL who visited Shanghai in pre-war days will remember the Nanking Road, with its tall buildings, banks, business houses, palatial hotels, and shop windows displaying the latest fashions from London and Paris, the newest labour-saving devices, and the latest cars.

Yet, East and West, poverty and riches were strangely mingled. As our rickshaw "boy" trotted down the famous highway the European shops gradually gave place to Chinese ones, and the side-streets running into it were entirely Chinese. There the stores made no window display, but nevertheless were stocked with goods from floor to ceiling.

The silk shop of Loo Tih Fuh was most popular, for silk was largely worn by men and women; long straight coats of black or grey-green silk were favoured, and in cold weather these were padded and fur-lined. The silks were of all kinds,—handsome brocades, shantung for men's suits and finest gossamer silks and georgettes of every delicate colour.

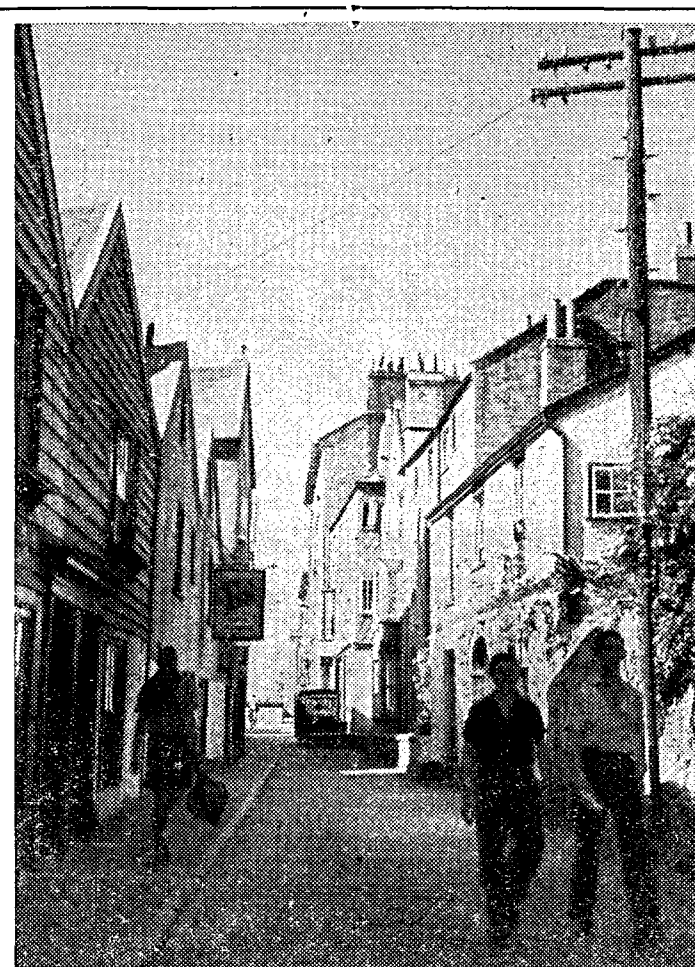
The slant-eyed, pale-faced salesman, so clerical-looking in their long black coats, were tireless in their efforts to please, patiently unrolling bale after bale of silk before the customer's dazzled eyes. When the transaction was completed they added up the amount on an abacus—a little instrument of coloured beads on a wire frame. With this they could do the most complicated sums.

Shanghai was also a centre of the fur trade. In the furriers countless coats of all skins, from rabbit to sable, all cut Chinese fashion, were piled on the shelves. Bunches of white and red Mongolian foxes, pelts of wolf, dog, goat, marmot, squirrel, fitch, kolinsky, and stone marten, hung from the ceiling. Noticeable, too, were the rough bearskin rugs, for protection against the severe Chinese cold weather. So cold is it that even the poorer folk wear coats lined with hare or other cheap skin.

The lace shops, too, with their endless yards of filet lace and rich embroideries were a temptation to spend the heavy Mexican dollars, then the current coin. Fascinating, too, were the porcelain shops with their tea and dinner sets of artistic design. The willow pattern in blue or red was a favourite, for Shanghai claimed to possess the original—a tea house with drooping trees and winding wooden bridge, but a rickshaw ride away. Another attractive design was the famous dragon pattern in red or blue.

Most of the goods were of artistic design and careful workmanship, for the Chinese have the reputation of finishing a piece of work well, both inside and out, differing greatly from the Japanese in this respect.

The tide of war has flowed over once prosperous Shanghai, but the port is no longer in enemy hands, and ere long her manifold trade will be resumed.



THIS ENGLAND

Sunshine and shadow in Lyme Regis, Dorset

ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

THE need of a world language to enable the nations to understand each other better is greater than ever today, and everywhere intelligent men and women are giving their minds to the problem.

Esperanto was devised as an auxiliary world language in 1887, but until its study is made compulsory in schools all over the world there is little hope of it being universally adopted. English has strong claims to be the international tongue for, after Chinese, which is spoken by 400,000,000 people, it is spoken by more people than any other language, 200,000,000 people speaking it as their mother tongue. Next comes Russian with 130,000,000 speakers, and next German with 80,000,000. French has some claim, for it has long been recognised as "the language of diplomacy," but it is only spoken as their native language by 70,000,000 people. Spanish, with 75,000,000 speakers, is the language of the great South American republics except Brazil, where the sister language, Portuguese, is spoken.

English has been accepted as the official language of Unrra.

It would certainly be a boon to us if everyone learned to speak our language, but it would be otherwise for the foreigner who has not only to learn a strange tongue but master the eccentricities of English spelling and pronunciation! Realising this difficulty various people have tried to simplify our language. For example, Dr M. Follick, M.P. wants to reform English and recently a London newspaper published a sample of his simplified English. Here it is:

Dhe Yunaited Neishuns' Tscharter has been sained bai fifti neishuns ool having ei komuin interest in dhe meintinans ov pies.

In ordinary English this would read: The United Nations' Charter has been signed by fifty nations all having a common interest in the maintenance of peace.

Another, and perhaps better, effort to simplify our language for universal use is Basic English. This consists of only 850 words with a few rules for applying them. A foreign student could, it is claimed, learn it in a month by studying for two hours a day.

Basic English is perhaps the best idea of all for a world language.

The Monster in the Mud

ANTHONY RANDALL, a Sea Scout, and two companions thought that they had discovered a prehistoric monster the other day when they saw a great skull sticking out of the mud on Tootree Island, near Southend-on-Sea.

They summoned diggers from Canvey Island, near by, and together they excavated fifty bones and a skull, weighing one and a half hundredweight. Photographs were taken and referred to an expert of the Natural History Museum, who identified the skeleton as—not a dinosaur—but a bottle-nosed whale, dead about twenty years.

BEDTIME CORNER

Too Tempting For Teddie

TEDDIE was cross. He felt in a lazy mood and wanted to sit and read, but mother had asked him to take a parcel to a poor old village woman who was ill.

And Teddie had to go. It was no use grumbling. He



picked the parcel up savagely and swung off with it.

In the village he met Mr Larkin.

Teddie liked Mr Larkin, he was so jolly. Besides, he had a big garden full of fruit, and all sorts of nice things grew there.

"Hallo, young man!" he called out, as he caught sight of Teddie. "Where are you going?"

Teddie told him, and Mr

Larkin said, "When you have delivered your parcel, come along to my garden. You'll find me about."

Teddie found him easily enough. He was picking pears, and Teddie came away with a big bagful of lovely ripe ones.

Teddie couldn't wait till he got home, he simply had to taste them at once. He took out one. It was so delicious it disappeared like magic. Then Teddie took another.

That tasted even better than the first. So Teddie decided to eat his share out under the trees—it would make the bag lighter.

He went on eating until at last he put his hand into the bag and found nothing there. He had eaten the lot!

He was rather surprised, but they were nice.

After a while he got up and went home. That night he felt very queer.

"Have you been eating anything special?" his mother asked.

"Yes," replied Teddie. "Pears—a lot." And he told her all about them.

"Little pig!" said his big brother. "He ought to be punished."

"I think he has been punished enough," said his mother.

And Teddie quite agreed.

Cricket Law

ALL who play cricket know that its Laws are to be obeyed—and understood. Many broken laws are the result of ignorance, which the MCC has taken steps to rectify by rewriting the Laws of Cricket.

During the past 60 years the MCC has had many ticklish problems to settle from queries raised by incidents at matches everywhere, their more important decisions being added to the Laws in the form of notes. These have now been incorporated into the appropriate sections; but to make things more simple the number of Laws have been cut down from the 60 of 1884 to 47.

The arrangement is in five sets: (a) Players, umpires, and scorers; (b) Implements of the game and the ground; (c) Care and maintenance of the pitch; (d) Conduct of the game; (e) Duties of the umpires.

A Welcome Change

There are some important changes without, however, affecting the game to any great extent, the main idea being to clarify the existing Laws. But some changes were necessary and the puzzle of "when is a dead ball not a dead ball?" has been settled, the ball coming into play immediately the bowler starts his action. There is also the six or eight ball over question, the answer being left to the Leagues and Clubs, which can adopt either.

One change is very welcome. Formerly a side could not declare the innings closed on the first of a three-day match—a rule which, as our fickle weather has often proved, leaves little time for a definite finish. The amended law now permits a declaration on the first day, provided the side has at least 300 runs on the board.

The new laws will not come into force for at least two years, and in the meantime cricketers here, in Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, and other cricket-loving countries will have a chance to study them. The comments should be interesting.

THE SERGEANT'S NEW JOB

FLIGHT-SERGEANT F. W. RUSSELL had often longed to help children who have had to suffer because of the war. His opportunity arrived when it became his job to fly liberated prisoners-of-war home from Brussels. One of the nurses who met the released prisoners told him she was also on the staff of a nursery for evacuated children near the aerodrome.

The flight-sergeant visited the nursery, and at once became a favourite with the children. After that he took on an extra job. Every night when his flying duties were over he went to the nursery and helped to look after the little evacuees. If any of them woke up feeling frightened and lonely, he was there to comfort them.

Now that Flight-Sergeant Russell is demobilised he has made the cause of little children his life's work, for he is acting as an organiser for the Save the Children Fund, which is engaged in the great and merciful task of bringing relief to the children of liberated countries.



Fashions in Pipes

This Indian's hookah looks a cumbersome affair, but he prefers it to the smaller pipes of the R A F men, who are resting in a mountain leave-camp in Kashmir.

REBUILDING RANGOON

How must the Japanese army leaders in Burma have felt when they went back to surrender in the town they had left in chaos a few months before? Their rule in Rangoon had been one of criminal neglect and oppression, and their last acts before withdrawal had been maliciously destructive. They wrecked the tramways and the power station, for example, stripped all education centres of valuable technical equipment, and blew up Rangoon University Library. Such destruction cannot easily be repaired, but the Japanese surrender envoys nevertheless must have seen that the national life of the city is being gradually restored.

One of Rangoon's most urgent needs is for new houses and other buildings. Already engineers of the Indian army are making plans for the prefabrication on a very large scale of roof trusses. Then there must be furniture to make the houses habitable—the Japanese had been so short of coal during their occupation that anything

handy made of wood had to go as fuel for their boilers. Now some 130,000 trees are to be felled to make up for Rangoon's timber shortage. Huge rafts of teak logs each thirty feet long, and hundreds of thousands of bamboo poles have been floating down by river to the Rangoon timber yards. Saw blades are being brought in by air to start the saw-mills working as soon as possible.

Road repairs are another priority job, and army engineers are now planning to install the mechanical equipment necessary to work the quarries outside Rangoon. These should be able to produce 1000 tons of stone a day for all purposes.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the problem of Rangoon's water supply is being tackled. At present the inhabitants have to draw their water from wells in the street, but Indian army engineers are repairing the pipe lines that normally carry the city's water from the great reservoirs 45 miles away.

Seretse Khama of the Bamangwato

CHIEF SERETSE KHAMA, the grandson of the famous African chieftain Khama, has come to England.

A finely-built young African, the chief, in a conversation with a C N correspondent, said that he intended to go up to Balliol College, Oxford. Just fifty years ago his grandfather Khama came to London to ask for the help and protection of the British people in the governing of his country.

The young chief is of the royal family of Khama of the Bamangwato people in Bechuanaland, Southern Africa. Their lands lie along the edge of the Kalahari Desert, and their main wealth is in cattle. From early youth Seretse Khama has been trained to be a good horseman, but the tribe has also been eager to give him a good education in preparation for his chief's duties. He went to school at the London Missionary Society's Tiger Kloof Institution and is already a B A of the Cape University. He is to read law at Oxford.

Meanwhile, his uncle, Chief Tshekedi, is acting as Regent of the tribe and is jealously preserving the historic connection

between Bechuanaland and the British people. In conversation Seretse Khama said he hoped the British people would always remember his people and help them to achieve an orderly, peaceful life. They needed a secondary school in the territory so that more children might get a good education.

Seretse's home is in the capital of the Bamangwato people at Serowe, where he lives in simple African style in the royal *kgotla*, built in the African style of thatch-roofed mud-houses with a courtyard. There in the tribal surroundings his uncle maintains a modern office and deals with the tribal affairs.

The Bamangwato people are exceedingly democratic in their ways and hold large meetings in the open at which the chief speaks. They have made contributions of skins, cattle, and crops so that the young grandson of Khama might come to England to finish his training in order that one day he too may lead his people along the path which his grandfather laid down. The concern for temperance is still foremost in the life of the people and the church at Serowe is well attended.

THE LILY ON THE OCEAN

WE are all familiar with the lily on the pond. Now comes the Lily on the ocean. It is the name of a huge landing-strip for planes, invented by a Briton, Mr R. M. Hamilton, and it is the first time in history that such a floating aerodrome has been made and tested.

Among earlier ideas for a floating aerodrome was one described in the C.N. in 1937. This suggestion, seriously considered at the time, was for a colossal floating aerodrome for both aeroplanes and seaplanes, resting on pillars which in their turn rested on 12 huge air-filled caissons each of which was 300 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. These caissons, supporting the whole aerodrome, were to float at a depth of 180 feet, where it was believed they would be always in calm water, below the movement of the waves even in the roughest weather. Thus the aerodrome would remain stationary through the worst gales.

This gigantic floating aerodrome was to be shaped like a U, with one arm 2000 feet long as a platform on which aeroplanes could land, and the other a tank of similar length, 10 feet deep, for seaplanes. The floating aerodrome was to be kept in position, against wind and current, with propellers driven by electricity generated on board by wind-power.

Compared with this scheme, Lily is as simple as its name. It consists of a flexible carpet of six-sided buoyant cans, joined together in such a way that the whole expanse undulates with the movement of the waves. When the idea came to the inventor he borrowed some tarpaulin and wood paling from a farmer, spread them over a narrow river and rode on a motor-bicycle across the tarpaulin as it floated on the water.

The principle he had hit on

was of increasing the natural tension of water by giving it an artificial surface or "skin." He proved he could strengthen water's tension by his spread tarpaulin supported by wood and from that came the idea of thicker "skin," a carpet of buoyant cans, which actually increases the tension of water. 400,000 times, and can support heavy weights.

On the same principle as Lily was his other invention, the Swiss Roll. This is a floating bridge or pier made of flexible canvas and wood and laid out over the sea's surface. During the invasion of Normandy last year about 2700 feet of this strange affair, lying on the water and moving up and down with the waves, was laid out from ship to shore. This enabled heavily-laden trucks to be driven over it even in the roughest weather.

Although it all seems so simple, the most abstruse mathematical calculations were necessary to bring Lily and Swiss Roll to life, and these were mostly carried out by Mr J. S. Herbert, a house-master at Eton College, who has said that working out the formidable equations involved was great fun!

The possibilities of Lily and Swiss Roll are enormous. Not only are floating aerodromes with a permanent crew now a practical proposition, but as Mr Herbert has stated, it is also possible to build a floating bridge across the Straits of Dover which will not break up in heavy seas. We may yet be able to go on foot across the Channel!

The Bible Coach

THE new report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, called *For Our Times*, is an inspiring account of what the Editorial Secretary, the Revd John A. Patten, described as "the immense task of taking the Bread of Life to a hungry world."

In spite of the difficulties of the war years the good work has gone on, and *For Our Times* contains many references to the adventures of the Society's colporteurs, those resolute and devout men of all nationalities who sell the Bible all over the world.

In many parts of South America, for instance, the only means of distributing the Word of God is by the "Bible-coach." In Argentina, a colporteur's coach travelling to a remote area became fast stuck in a stream and there he had to remain for the night, kept awake by swarms of hungry mosquitoes, until a farmer chanced to pass next day and was able to help pull the coach out. In Bolivia, too, the Society's colporteur travelled immense distances in the Bible-coach through territory where every extreme of climate is found.

For Our Times also describes the formation of the new Bible Society of India and Ceylon, and the splendid co-operation between the British and American and Netherlands Bible Societies.

NEW TOWNS

THE principle of, "satellite" towns, to relieve overcrowded city and urban areas, has already been a feature of some town planning proposals.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr Lewis Silkin, has now put this principle on a national basis. He proposes to appoint a New Towns Committee, with Lord Reith as chairman, to survey possibilities as a whole.

In announcing this, Mr Silkin said that one of the most difficult problems would be that of fitting the new and "satellite" towns into the existing structure of local government.

There is urgent need for more qualified members of the planning profession, says Mr Silkin.

Princess Margaret's First Speech

AT Dyce aerodrome in Scotland, not long ago, 4000 members of Aberdeenshire Youth organisations heard Princess Margaret, who is 15, make her first public speech.

Princess Margaret was deputising for her sister, Princess Elizabeth, who was recovering from severe bruises received when she was thrown from her horse.

There was no trace of nervousness in Princess Margaret's manner as in a strong, clear voice she addressed this huge rally of young people. She said, among other things, how disappointed her sister was that she could not be there, and went on: "She would like you to know of her great admiration for the part you have played in the past, when you have generously given of your leisure time to the service of your country in her hour of need."

Afterwards the young princess reviewed the youth organisations.

A GREAT BRITISH INDUSTRY

THE glass industry, so vital to the war effort, has great plans ready to be put into operation now that peace has returned.

It was not until the 16th century that the British glass industry came into prominence, but British glass has led the world ever since, for our glass was found to be far superior in brilliancy to any other make, and lent itself especially to the art of cutting. Fortunately, too, an ample supply of the purest sand is available from home sources, enabling glass to be produced which is clear and free from colour.

In the 16th century there were very few glazed windows to be seen, for glass was too expensive, and the windows themselves were taxed. In fact, so valuable was glass then that people used to take the panes of glass out of their windows and pack them away whenever they shut up their houses. Duty on glass was abolished in the middle of last century.

Microscopes and Telescopes

In 1824, Sir Robert Lucas Chance bought a factory in Birmingham, and for nearly a century and a quarter these works, now known as Spon Lane Works, Smethwick, have revolutionised the glass industry and made British glass the envy of the world.

In 1840, a British firm began to make a special thin glass for use in microscopes. Due to this thin glass, which for forty years was made only in England, very high magnification can be successfully used in microscopes, an important factor in the war against disease.

From 1848 onwards nearly every telescope made in England was made with glass manufactured by one British firm; and to this day British glass is to be found in all kinds of scientific instruments now searching the skies and revealing the secrets of the stars.

The complex lenses in the Bishops Rock Light at the entrance to the Atlantic, the Ambrose Channel Light at the entrance to New York Harbour, Dunnet Head, near John o' Groats, Cape Agulhas, the southernmost point of Africa—all these light and make safe the seas for the ships of the world, and all are British.

The Filter Press

Another remarkable product of British science can be seen at the Royal Naval Blood Transfusion Hospital in London, where there is an all-glass Filter Press capable of using a wide variety of filtering materials extremely valuable for sterilising blood plasma, anti-toxins, and liquids which would normally be affected by contact with most metals. This Filter Press was made by a British firm with more than a hundred years' experience in glass manufacture.

Shortly after the discovery of penicillin a British firm was approached to solve the problem of producing satisfactory glass vessels in which to grow the cultures. First trials were made by producing glass vessels of various shapes by hand, and it was eventually found that a shape similar to that of a lidded saucepan with a spout was most suitable. After an ideal shape had been discovered experi-

mental moulds were completed in record time with a special glass, and by intensified production the firm was able to meet the urgent requirements for this particular flask.

It is stated that, weight for weight, the newest glass products are much stronger than steel, and that the wearing properties of glass in a clean condition—that is, free from abrasive grit, and so on—are comparable with those of the hardest steels. Fibres of glass finer than a human hair have been woven into cloth which can be used for many purposes, such as tablecloths, curtains, and other domestic articles.

Frying pans, saucepans, and kettles made of glass can now be used over an ordinary gas or electric ring. Glass fibres laid under the floorboards of a building can be used for heating purposes when attached to boilers or heating installations.

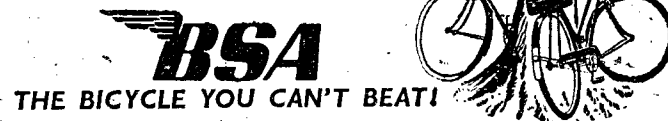
These things are wonderful enough, but the war has not prevented the invention of even more remarkable types of glass. Using specialised equipment and rare and unusual raw materials, British technicians have achieved results which before the war were undreamed of, and even better qualities of glass can be looked for with confidence now that the demand for Services requirements has diminished.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH BSA

No. 15



A small band of shipwrecked buccaneers began the British settlement in Honduras in the first half of the 17th Century. Some 25 years later other settlers arrived, attracted by the logwood and mahogany, and soon built up an important industry. But the Spaniards, who resented their presence, attacked the settlers in overwhelming numbers, destroying the settlement in Belize. The few survivors made their way to Yucatan and Havana, and the Spaniards thought that the British had "had enough." But they were wrong! The survivors were joined by other adventurous spirits and returned to Belize, where they resumed their timber-cutting. The furious Spaniards made another fierce attack, but this time were repulsed, and the British were left in peace. Since then British Honduras has been a peaceful and prosperous country. There are no buccaneers, but there are B.S.A. Bicycles—though, as is the case everywhere just now, there are not enough to go round! But that will soon be changed, so—whether you live in Highgate, Hartlepool or Honduras—keep in touch with your dealer! He will help you.



B.S.A. Cycles Ltd., Birmingham, II.

DEPENDABLE and safe

Lixen is vegetable in composition and entirely devoid of unpleasant after-effects. Its natural action in promoting regularity of the system is produced by an extract of senna pods made gentle and palatable by a special process which removes harshness.

LIXEN ELIXIR in bottles 2/3, 3/11

LIXEN LOZENGES fruit flavoured in bottles 1/8

Purchase Tax Included

Made in England by Allen & Hanbury Ltd.

LIXEN
The Good-Natured Laxative

Famous for drawing!

For over a century Gillott's have made the finest quality and the widest range of drawing pens in the world... the favourites of famous artists. At present supplies may be limited, but the excellence persists.

By appointment to the late King George V.

Gillott's Pens

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS LTD. VICTORIA WORKS - BIRMINGHAM

No Playtime For Jacko



"I'll get this little job done in two shakes and then I'm off to play," chuckled Jacko, as he hung the washing out. In his haste he did not peg the things securely. An autumn gale was rising and a sudden gust sent the clothes frolicking over the fence. "Go and fetch them and help me wash them again," exclaimed Mother Jacko. "My playtime seems to have gone with the wind," thought Jacko dismally.

POCKET EDITION

"The time is coming," said the young scientific farmer, "when I shall be able to carry the fertiliser for a whole field in one of my pockets."

"Yes," replied the old hand scornfully, "and the whole of the crop will go in another pocket."

Riddles About the Wind

What are the colours of the wind and the storm? *The wind rose and the storm blue (blew).*

Who was the first whistler, and what tune did he whistle? *The wind—Over the hills and far away.*

Why does the east wind never travel straight? *Because it blows so bleak (blows oblique).*

When are eyes not eyes? *When the wind makes them water.*

WITHOUT HASTE

Now here's a riddle, use your brain! What tree can never catch a train? I rather fancy that you know. Why yes, of course, it is the sloe!

The BRAN TUB

What the Trees Give Us

THE Bamboo, which we know here chiefly in the form of stakes for fruit trees and flowers, wickerwork, and sometimes furniture, has many more uses in its native lands.

There the houses of the poor are often built entirely of bamboo, which is also used for bridges, waterpipes, ladders, masts for boats, fences, furniture, domestic utensils, and agricultural implements.

The stems are split up and worked into mats and ropes, and even into sails for boats. The inside of the stems is made into paper, and the leaves of certain kinds into thatch.

The shoots when young are eaten like asparagus and are also pickled or preserved.

NO TIME FOR IT

PROSPECTING for the extension of a country line to be started as soon as conditions would allow, it was found that the railway track would have to go over part of a farm site.

So the farmer was sought out and told that the new line would run through his barn.

"It will do no such thing!" he stormed. "Do you think I've got nothing better to do than opening and shutting the doors of my barn every time your smoky old trains want to go through?"

More Things Never Seen

A TOE from the foot of a mountain.

The teeth of a cock's comb.

A feather from the wing of an army.

£1 FOR EACH OF OUR 60 YEARS

A friend of the Mission recently sent us a cheque for £60 as a special DIAMOND JUBILEE GIFT. May we acknowledge your gift for each Anniversary? Every penny we can raise is needed. Please send to: The Rev. RONALD F. W. BOLLOM, Supt., THE EAST END MISSION (Founded 1885), Bromley Street, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.1.



CHECK THAT COUGH!

Check that troublesome cough with a dose of soothing 'Pineate' Honey Cough-Syrup—end the misery and distress caused by choking coughing spasms and sore, inflamed throat and nasal passages. 'Pineate' Honey Cough-Syrup is delicious to take—only half a teaspoonful will give immediate relief. 1/9 per bottle, including Purchase Tax.

'Pineate' HONEY COUGH-SYRUP

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Hornet's Stronghold. A cry suddenly escaped Don's lips as he walked through the forest. "What is it?" asked Farmer Gray, who was with Don. "A big Wasp just flew in there," answered Don, pointing to a hole in an oak. "It must have been a queen; it was a monster."

As he spoke, another huge insect entered the hole.

"They are Hornets," said the farmer, "and the smallest Hornet is far bigger than the queen of any other species of Wasp. Their colouring differs, too, Hornets being brown and yellow instead of black and yellow, so there is no need for confusion. A hollow tree is their usual nesting site."

Jingle Johnny

JOHNNY jazzed a jangled jingle on a jewelled ginger jar.

The Children's Hour

BBC broadcasts from Wednesday, October 3, to Tuesday, October 9.

WEDNESDAY, 5.15 Young Artists. 5.30 The Wreck of the Toytown Belle (Part 2). Northern Ireland, North, and Welsh, 5.15 A Stocking Full of Gold, a story by Kathleen Fitzpatrick.

THURSDAY, 5.15 The Black Arrow (Part 4).

FRIDAY, 5.15 Tinker Talks—one of Edward D. Dickinson's popular dog stories. 5.25 Barge Ahoy. North, 5.15 The Brydons Decide to Spring Clean.

SATURDAY, 5.15 Stuff and Nonsense—Funfare on the Air. 5.45 William Aspdon. North 5.45 Pencil and Paper—more Puzzles, Questions, and Catches.

The Children's Newspaper, October 6, 1945

Whitewashed Windows

Do you know the reason for the big rounds of whitewash on the windows of blitzed places under repair and new buildings nearing completion?

These patches serve as a reminder to workmen that the frames have been filled, and warn them to take care of the new glass.

SEASIDE SAGACITY

How high that steamer is out of the water!

Why, don't you know? That's because it's low tide!

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Both Heavy and Light
Rock, Cork

Puzzle Arithmetic
100+200+300+
400=1000

C	O	N	O	C	C	U	R
O	D	O	U	R	O	N	E
M	E	S	S	A	V	I	D
I	E	A	G	L	E	T	
C	O	B	O	W	S	A	
S	U	L	T	A	N	C	
S	I	R	E	Y	O	R	
P	E	G	A	S	T	I	R
A	R	E	N	A	E	B	B

Barry has boundless energy.

He's a lively little fellow—brimming over with fun. It would be difficult to find a more sturdy, robust boy at his age.

Mother is proud of him and has always kept a watchful eye on his health. She well knows that when needed, a dose of 'California Syrup of Figs' will soon correct stomach upsets and regulate the system.

It is the natural treatment for children—the laxative they like. 'California Syrup of Figs' keeps them regular, well and happy.

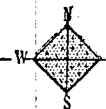


"California Syrup of Figs"

A BISCUIT KEEPS YOU GOING...



As a compact energy food Biscuits have made a big contribution to the war effort.



Issued by the Cakes & Biscuit Manufacturers War Time Alliance Ltd. GVS-117